

Young is the first event on the programme for this afternoon.

The home and visiting wheelmen will meet at Schapp's this morning, at 11 o'clock, for parade.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

- Heat between Valentine and Young for the second place in the boys' handicap race of Monday.
 - Half mile, Virginia division L. A. W. novice—Medals.
 - One mile, handicap—Racer.
 - Half mile, ride and run—Medals.
 - Three mile, professional lap, \$100.
 - One mile team, Virginia division L. A. W.—Medal.
 - Half mile, steeplechase—Medals.
 - Half mile, amateur—Gold Watch.
 - Three mile, Virginia division L. A. W. champion—Medals.
 - Half mile consolation race.
- The races begin at 2 o'clock.

CONCERTS.

Conterno's Brooklyn Band has arrived, and yesterday gave three concerts that were highly enjoyed by all who took advantage of the free music. The attendance was much larger than the audience that greeted Cappa's Band on their first appearance. This band numbers forty-five pieces.

BOYS' DAY.

Additional arrangements are being made every day for the boys' exercises and the old folks entertainment on next Saturday. The occasion was postponed from last Saturday so that boys who had failed to enter might have an additional opportunity to do so. One hundred entries have already been made and others are coming in in large numbers.

POMPEII.

Under the personal supervision of Mr. Paine, and with an extra large force of men, the work of preparing for the great spectacle, "The Last Days of Pompeii," has been nearly completed, and everything will be in perfect order by next Thursday evening. The managers want to secure the services of about three hundred more men and youths and about fifty ladies and small girls to take part in the entertainment. Any one desiring to take part is requested to call at the Leigh-street entrance to the Exposition at 7 o'clock this morning. The managers state that they will pay participants liberally for their services.

The admission charges to the spectacle will be the same as those charged by Buffalo Bill's Wild West, viz: twenty-five cents to the grounds and twenty-five cents for a seat in the grand stand.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Carlotta, Queen of the Air, will at noon to-day from the race course make a beautiful aerial excursion upon a light board platform one half inch thick attached by frail hammock twine to the dainty airship "Flying Cloud." The lady appears fully visible during the entire flight as if standing on the air itself. When the height of one mile is reached she will leave the balloon and descend by means of a parachute, reaching the ground in safety.

THE TOBACCO EXHIBIT.

General Wise Corrects an Error.

RICHMOND, Va., October 29, 1888.

Messrs. Editors:

I want to correct an error in my "report" published in your issue of yesterday, for which neither you nor anyone else (whose head I would like to break) is responsible. The error is a clerical one made in type-writing copying from the original manuscript, which manuscript, in my own handwriting, was entirely correct, under the head of "Departments of Manufactured Tobacco." The reading at the point, which will be readily recognized, should have been:

Silver medal to R. A. Patterson & Co. of Richmond, Va., for second best export tobacco.

Diploma to Myers, Bros. & Co. of Richmond, Va., for very superior chewing barley mazy.

The italics in the first paragraph show the place therein where the mistake was made in the publication; the italics in the second indicate a whole clause that was omitted.

I regret the omission particularly, because it was calculated to do temporary wrong to one of the most public spirited firms in this city, who are not simply my friends, but the friends of progress.

Yours, PEYTON WISE, Chairman, &c.

The Theatre.

Mr. George T. Ulmer appeared at the Theatre last night as Colonel Sellers. The audience was very much pleased with his representation of the character, and showed by their applause that they regarded him as a worthy bearer of the mantle of the late John T. Raymond. The warmth of this reception was all the more emphatic as this was his first appearance in Richmond. The play will be repeated to-night, and our theatre-goers who attend will find "millions in it." To-morrow "For Congress" will be given—a play very much in keeping with the present state of political feeling.

Will Probated.

The will of the late William Koss was probated in the Chancery Court yesterday.

To his wife, Mrs. Maria Koss, is left the sum of \$25 per month during the term of her life, which shall be paid by his son, Henry C. Koss, so long as the wife and son reside together. In case they separate, the latter \$25 per month. To his son, Henry C. Koss, is appointed executor of the will, and qualified yesterday. The estate is valued at \$9,175.

Called Meeting of Council.

There will be a called meeting of the Common Council to-night in the Council Chamber at 7 o'clock.

At 7:30 o'clock there will be a called meeting of the Board of Aldermen at the same place.

The object of these two meetings is to act on an invitation received to participate in the parade and exercises incident to Colored People's Day, which is to-morrow, Wednesday, October 31st.

Mozart Academy of Music.

The sale of seats for the most successful dramatic creation of the present day, "Jim the Penman," opens this morning at 9 o'clock.

No play has met with greater success than this from the time of its first production, and with a company so evenly balanced and with its effective scenery it must be one of the successes of the Exposition era of Richmond.

Powhatan Club meets to-morrow night in the Chancery Court-room at 8 o'clock. Every member is desired to be present.

AN INCIDENT.

Involving One of the Honors of the Exposition.

[Dedicated to the country's folk and the wider people who visit the Exposition and its railroad tickets.]

A well-known gentleman of this city, leisurely wandering through the Exposition hall, and while crossing one of the galleries which span the hall from front to rear, found a lady, plainly but neatly dressed, on her knees searching intently and very tearfully for something in the dirt and amidst thousands of pieces of paper which had been torn and thrown down at that point.

The following colloquy ensued:

"What are you doing there?"

"Searching for my railroad ticket. I have lost it, and don't know how I shall get home." [Sobbing, as indeed she did throughout the conversation.]

"What's your name?"

"Mrs."

"Where did you come from?"

"Sassafras Fork, Granville county, North Carolina."

An inspiration, rather unusual it may be, struck the gentleman at this point. He said to the woman: "Mrs. Blank, sit right down there; don't move while I am gone, and don't dare to whimper."

Thinking from the preternaturalness of the gentleman's tone that she had found some one of those rare beings entitled to give orders and to be obeyed by one of her and every other like, she shot into a seat and became a veritable representation of not merely patience on a monument, but of absolute still life.

During the not more than four minutes which ensued the gentleman visited Mr. Seaton G. Tinsley, the accommodating and expert gentleman who stamps return tickets on the left of the main entrance of the Exposition hall. He stated to the latter the lady's case, and was immediately rewarded by having the lady's ticket handed to him. He forthwith returned to the lady. He said to her: "Mrs. Blank, of Sassafras Fork, Granville county, North Carolina, I want to teach you the great lesson that there are two or three ways of doing a thing besides crying over it. There are several ways around Richmond and I have found your needs in one of them. Here's your ticket."

"Where did you get it from?" came from her in tones thunderous and half sob, half laughter.

"I got it from the getting place. I am a mascot, and if you ever dare to cry again on earth I'll never come to see you and your children in Sassafras Fork, Granville county, North Carolina."

She threw her arms around the gentleman, and so large was her impression that he was not of the common build, but a wizard, and one of the beneficent, Cinderella type, she was stooping to kiss his hand, when she noticed the lady standing by his side and asked:

"Are you any kin to this gentleman?"

"I'm his wife," the lady replied.

Mrs. Blank threw her arms around the lady's neck, and gave her a genuine old-fashioned buss. And the lady, God bless her (as her husband says), felt honored by the buss of Mrs. B.

Moral—If anybody loses his ticket at the Exposition go to that invaluable gentleman and officer of the Exposition, Seaton G. Tinsley, Esq.

Moral No. 2—Don't lose your ticket at all.

LOCAL NOTES.

Again yesterday morning the regular supply of the TIMES was exceeded by the demand, and a second edition had to be published. It may be remarked incidentally that the TIMES is still booming.

Miss Hartley Graham of Washington is at Mrs. Lewis H. Blair's, 511 East Grace street.

Judge W. T. Birdsell of Holyoke, Mass., is in the city, and yesterday paid his respects to the TIMES. He is on his way south to Mexico and the Pacific States, to visit his friends of a quarter of a century in the paper trade.

Colonel John Bell Bigger shook the scribe by the hand yesterday. He has just gotten to town from his home in Spottsylvania, and reports all the fences in order there.

An alarm of fire was turned in by the corner of Hancock and Oliver streets last night. Police Sergeant Conley's house was damaged to the amount of \$25.

An officer from Philadelphia came to the city yesterday with requisition papers for the alleged embezzler Walton (wanted there to answer for that crime, and who was arrested here on telegram), and left with him last night.

"An Evening With Ben Hur" was delightfully rendered before a large audience at the Academy last evening. All the characters in the tableaux were well sustained by the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond who took part.

Mr. W. H. Stalle, who for many years has been connected with the Theatre, is now at the Academy of Music.

Among the marriage licenses issued in Washington yesterday was one to Edward M. Roscher and Rosa V. Neale of this city. For some time past Mr. Roscher has been pressman on the *Whip* and president of the Fulton Democratic Club.

A Change of Base.

"Dimple, have you been at the press?"

"No, mamma, was the faint answer."

"But they are all over your face, child!"

"Den, mamma, I dess so persers have been at me," replied the little miss promptly.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The German Army Drill.

Under the simplified drill of the German army the battalions will in future learn but three formations, the double column, the deep column (four companies following each other in company columns) and the broad column. The company column is the basis of all formations and movements in war.—*New York Sun.*

No Choice.

Traveled Dame—Oh, I can rest as well when traveling as when at home. Do you like to sleep on the rail?

Mr. De Winks (proud father of a first baby)—No, I don't like to, but I have to.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Various Japanese towns are building water works, the Tokio works having proved so successful.

Every man feels himself stronger in his relations with others if he is surrounded with consideration, esteem, respect.

The oldest known manuscript is part of the "Iliad," found in Upper Egypt.

ALUMINIUM VASTLY OVERRATED.

Some Interesting Things About the Metal Peculiar Properties.

Aluminium, as the discoverer spelt it, or aluminum, as it is often carelessly pronounced, is like all mythical and expensive elements, vastly overrated. It tarnishes very rapidly, only the rust being white, it is not very offensive. It cannot be used for anything where it comes in contact with salt; a pot of aluminium would be perforated by the salt of common soap if only used for a few months; spoons would be rough and perforated in the space of a year; nothing exposed to salt air or water could be made of aluminium. When pure, its greatest tensile strength is only a little more than that of ordinary zinc, that is, only about one-half that of steel. Its hardness is about that of soft copper, and it is just about as nasty to turn, file and drill as copper, without having the strength, pliability and malleability of copper. Its conductive power for electricity for the same weight is that of copper, hence telegraph and telephone wires might be made of it, if both have the same price—16 cents per pound.

Its peculiar chemical properties preclude the use of soft solder with the usual soldering fluids; it can be soldered, but at the points of contact, and solder aluminium becomes very weak and unreliable. Its peculiar melting point (660 deg. C.) precludes the use of hard solder (melting point 700 deg. C.). It is very sensitive to impurities. Half of 1 per cent. of silicon, or iron, renders it as brittle as pottery ware. As clay lumps contain about aluminium 11 per cent., silicon 25 per cent., iron 4 per cent., the balance being water and oxygen, it may be seen by any chemist, considering the chemical properties of the impurities, that aluminium cannot be isolated pure from common clay for less than \$2 a pound, this being the lowest price of the chemicals needed, vessels, coal, etc., for this purpose. If only as much as 1/2 of 1 per cent. of silicon remains it cannot be rolled and drawn into wire, but silicon and aluminium are very hard to separate completely.

There is no market to speak of for aluminium at \$2 a pound. Most of the aluminium now used is beaten into white foil and used for silvering silver letters, etc. It is used for opera glasses, galvanic needle indicators, and a few scientific purposes. It has been a source of great revenue to the chemical credulity and mysticism upon moneyed non-chemists. Probably fifty companies are existing in the United States from which some sharp witted chemist obtains a living and the investors a large amount of hope at first, but considerable experience later. I do not believe that one pound of aluminium has yet been made in the United States that has not cost the maker at least \$200. The only factories are in France, and if they sell it for \$15 a pound it certainly costs them \$14 to make and sell it. Beware of aluminium inventions.—*Springfield Union.*

Air-Ships for War Purposes.

While the officers of the German army have lent their inventive energies to the construction of a practical air ship for war purposes the French navy officer has not been idle and it has achieved success in a like direction. The former have carefully guarded their secret. Not so the French. It now leaks out that on July 17 balloon experiments were made in the harbor of Toulon, on board of the floating battery *Impatible*, by the inventor, Lieut. Serpette, in the presence of Admiral Amet and a large staff of naval and military officers. The balloon had a circumference of 310 metres, was filled with gas made on board of the vessel and held captive by a thin steel rope.

The special invention of Lieut. Serpette consists in a new method of ballasting the car by which ascent and descent are exactly regulated, and in the practical application of direct telephonic communication between the aeronaut and not only the officers of the ship from which the balloon ascends, but also with those of an entire fleet. Three ascensions to the height of 350 metres were made by the lieutenant and a professional aeronaut. At the second and third ascensions the *Impatible* and the fleet moved out to sea at the highest speed. The results were satisfactory. The aeronaut was able to communicate at a distance of twenty nautical miles the approach of torpedoes, of hostile fleets and the movements of land forces near the coast can be promptly signalled. When the experiments were made a calm prevailed. Whether the invention is practical in a heavy sea with a strong wind is a question apparently not yet solved.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A Young Gambler's Luck.

About fifteen years ago there was a large number of gambling saloons in Mobile, where *l'eno*, roulette and *faro* were played every night.

A young man who is now a merchant in Memphis, Tenn., was almost insane about devising some scheme to break the roulette at a gambling saloon which was backed up by thousands of dollars. He had been left some property by his father, and he had sold it piece by piece to secure funds with which to play roulette.

One night, while betting on the red and black numbers as usual, he lost all the money he had with him. Feeling around in his pockets his hand touched a coin about the size of a quarter, and he called out quickly, just as the wheel was about to stop:

"Twenty-five cents on number eight, black." The wheel stopped with the marble on No. 8, black, before the young man could get his money out. The banker, knowing he was a good customer, paid the bet, giving him \$2.

The young man bet \$1 on another number and won. He bet again and again won, and he continued to win for hours and hours until he had \$25,000 or \$27,000, and the bank suspended.

The young man carried the money home, and in his room searched his pockets for the quarter that had brought him so much money, saying he would keep it for a luck piece.

He found the coin and took it out—it was a brass button.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Invention of Destructives.

Is there any limit to the invention of destructives? The ironclad is now doomed by the invention of a torpedo boat that can dive completely under, fasten explosives to the keel and then by means of a wire work the cartridges at a distance with electricity. The boat is said to be perfectly manageable under water. Electrical appliances evidently will revolutionize us in every direction. Warfare on the waters is getting to be too dangerous a game. It is no longer a question of prowess and pluck, but of possession of the latest explosives and appliances. War grows not only more hideous in the light of modern refinements, but more ghastly in its ability simply to mechanically to destroy. It is far pleasanter reaching that an English clergyman has invented a new boat for saving life. It is twenty-five feet long, double pointed, and made of canvas. It can be folded and stored, and will hold 100 persons. A vessel furnished with these is practically in a condition to insure the lives of all passengers.—*Globe-Democrat.*

The feeling in favor of adopting a universal hour is growing; among savants, the Russians being the chief remaining obstacles.

AN EMPEROR'S OPINION.

The German Ruler on the American Soldier in the Civil War.

The emperor seems to appreciate in the highest manner the feats of our soldiers in the civil war. Not only did he seem to care about the subject, but he showed that he knew more about it than most young Americans of this generation. I asked him how it was possible for him to know so much about the details of a war which took place 300 miles away when he was a mere child.

"Well," said the emperor, "I listened to a long course of lectures on the principal battles of our war. Not only that, but every winter German officers gave similar lectures which I attended."

I told the emperor that I was amazed to hear this, as in America few had rather an idea that the Germans looked on our war somewhat contemptuously and as scarcely worth serious professional study.

"On the contrary," replied the emperor, "we are constantly going back to the examples set by your generals for illustrations of what should be done for our soldiers. Your army has led the way in a great many of the most important features of modern warfare, and I can hardly exaggerate the debt of gratitude Germany owes to your country in this particular."

To hear these words come from the most brilliant young soldier in Germany, an emperor, whose special study is reputed to be the art of war, astonished me so much that I almost rubbed my eyes to make sure that he was not joking. But that was out of the question when I looked into the earnest face of this young Caesar. I asked the emperor if it was not true that Field Marshal Count Moltke, when once asked his opinion about our civil war, had replied contemptuously that he took no interest in the movement of armed mobs.

"That," answered the emperor, in most emphatic tones, "is most assuredly not true. This is a subject on which I have had many talks with him, and I know very well what he thinks about American soldiers and American officers. I am sure that such a silly speech as that never passed his lips."

This was, of course, most gratifying news, for it nailed a lie that has been repeated interminably against the grand old strategist who has just retired from the more active work of his profession.

"Your war," said his majesty, "gave splendid examples of great marching power, and upon the important results that depend upon the power of troops to move rapidly. Then again the skill which your troops showed in rapidly throwing up earth works as soon as they reached the end of their day's march, before turning in for the night, was remarkable. This meant the saving of an immense number of lives and the holding of many a piece of the enemy's country. Then again," continued the emperor, with enthusiasm, "the rough and ready manner in which your men jumped right into the fight as soon as they reached the ground, not waiting for anything, but going at the enemy wherever he could be found, even though at the end of a long day's march—that was splendid."—*Poulney Bigelow's Interview in New York World.*

Fish for Fulton Market.

On the river front side of the market little offices are partitioned off for the use of the tenants. If you are permitted to enter one and look out on the river below or go around on one of the piers enclosing the slips in the rear of the market you will be puzzled at the scene that will greet you. A score or so of small sloops or schooners are lying a stone's throw distant and between them and the rear of the market are dozens of queer looking contrivances, something like big tomato crates, submerged in the water, so that their upper sides just project above the surface. If you watch these crates or boxes you will see signs of life within them. And close inspection will reveal to you that most of them are filled with lobsters, green turtles, cod, sea bass or other water denizens. The market man when you question as to the object and utility of these boxes will explain to you that they are designed to keep certain varieties of fish alive until they are wanted for the market.

The average crate or "ear" as it is technically known, is about eighteen feet long by fourteen feet wide and something like five feet deep. It is made of slats nailed so closely together as to prevent the escape of the fish within and at the same time to permit a free circulation of the water of the river through the sides. There are scores of these "ears" moored in the slip, in close proximity to one another. The plank of which they are constructed is very buoyant and the "ears" are used by the marketmen as a sort of pontoon passage from their stalls to the fishing vessels in the slip. Ladders are suspended from the rear of the market, and marketmen can climb down to the float underneath, run over the "ears" to one of his smacks in the slip and be back again, up the ladder, and in his office in a jiffy.—*New York Cor. Philadelphia Times.*

Coal Mines in Japan.

The principal coal mines in Japan are situated on the island of Takashima, outside of the harbor of Nagasaki. They form one of the principal centers of coal supply in the east, and have now been worked by a lease of the government, with all the more recent and improved appliances, for about sixteen years past. According to a recent official report 2,500 miners are engaged, the total population of the island being 16,000. The remainder is composed of fishermen, officers, mechanics, surface laborers, and a floating population of hangers on to the miners. The latter have daily rations sold at fixed prices. These consist of rice, vegetables, pickles, tea, fish, beef soup, and occasionally beef, the total daily cost being under five pence.

Married and unmarried men live apart. The latter live in buildings containing living rooms, dormitories and eating rooms. The married men and their families are housed in separate buildings, with special drainage into main conduits. The rooms are warmed by large fire places, and ventilated and lighted by windows fitted with sliding Venetian shutters. The area allotted to each man in the living rooms is about 500 cubic feet of air space. The married people live in separate apartments, giving about 2,000 feet of air space.—*London Times.*

An Electric Fire Alarm.

A new form of electric fire alarm consists of a closed vessel made of very thin metal and filled with naphtha or other volatile liquid. This is so arranged that the naphtha vaporizes, as a consequence of a rise in the temperature of the surrounding air, the thin sides of the metallic chamber bulge out, and in so doing come in contact with electric pieces, through which an electric circuit is completed and an alarm bell rung.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

ANTICIPATED.

The fields have all been reaped and plowed full of.

The reapers gone before, their work well done; We grope amid the stubble here and there, Hoping for something new beneath the sun.

We seek in vain for living growing grain. But meet instead, dead straw and withered leaf.

Or if in joy we seize a full, ripe ear, We find it has been dropped from out a cheat.

—*Louise Phillips in Pioneer Press.*

The Gift of Whistling.

Whistling has become to be quite as great if not a greater nuisance than cigarette smoking. Indeed, I notice that a number of brokers' offices on Wall street have signs conspicuously displayed above the cashier's window, politely requesting the young men who deliver stock not to whistle while they are waiting for their checks. Exactly why the silent gift has been endowed in the human race is not altogether apparent. If it were limited alone to men who own dogs we might still, with the exception of mosquitoes and a few other annoyances, justly contend that Nature had made nothing that was utterly useless. But when the whistle—I allude to the intransigent verb and not to the nickel plated instrument—is made to do service to Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, popular marches or sentimental ballads, it is, if not used with the greatest judgment and control, positively fatal. If there was such a thing, for instance, as getting out an injunction against this counterfeit on music, or even if it were possible to corner the market, the benefit that would accrue from such a state of affairs is quite incalculable.—*John Preston Beecher in New York News.*

New York's "Organized" Charities.

Our organized charities are so much "organized" that individual relief is next to an impossibility. I have now and then taken the liberty of sending a family with a card to a relief association, and that relief association, after investigation, has sent them a half ton of coal. On one occasion they sent a half ton of coal to a family which had pawned its stove, its bed, its table, its chairs, everything except a pallet of straw and two candlesticks! In the hurry hurry of my work I simply took in the idea that there was a poor family who needed help, and I gave my card, endorsing the application, and turned to my work, and a week after was intensely chagrined—the chagrin somewhat tinged by the irony of the amusing fact, I must say, that the relief was a half ton of coal, which they had no stove to burn in, and no place to keep it if they had had a stove.—*Joe Howard in Chicago News.*

The Little Boy Knew.

Miss R— was telling her Sunday school class of small boys about the "Shut-In Society," an organization whose members are mostly young persons confined with illness to their beds or rooms.

"Whom can we think of," said she, endeavoring to awaken the interest of the class in these unfortunate, "that would have had great sympathy for those that are shut in?"

"I know," said a little boy, with brightening face, "some one in the Bible, isn't it, teacher?"

"Yes," said Miss R—, "and who, Johnny?"

"Jonah," was the spirited answer.—*Harpers' Bazar.*

A Lamp for Ship Owners.

A Portuguese inventive genius has produced a new lamp. It is a cross between a candle and a paraffine lamp, but it has all the advantages and none of the defects of either. There is no fear of explosion or of flooding the place with oil, in case of a breakage, and there is no waste. The way the wax is kept liquid round the wick is so ingenious that it has been patented, and a company has bought it. It is having a great sale among ship owners, to whom its qualities are especially valuable.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

LECTURE.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

By invitation of the VIRGINIA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Professor Tuttle, recently elected to the chair of Agriculture in the University of Virginia, will address the farmers of Virginia on the subject of

"EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE" in the Hall of the House of Delegates, 8 o'clock p.m., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31st.—*Local ad.*

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AMUSEMENTS.